

GOLOVCHIN, Leonid

Microstructural investigation of reversible $\gamma \rightleftharpoons \alpha$ transformations
in iron-nickel alloys. Probl. metalloved. 1 fiz. met. no. 2:119-128
'51. (MIRA 11:4)

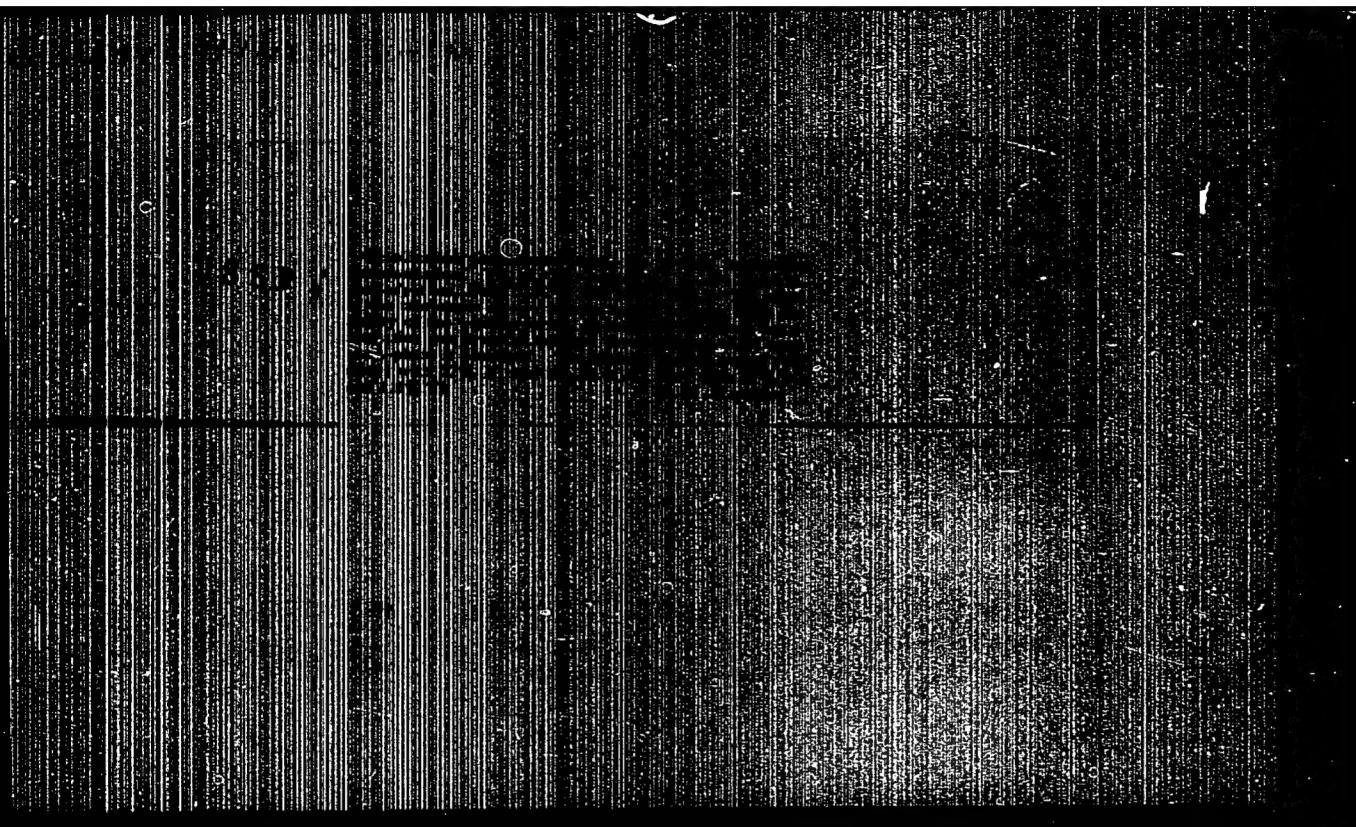
(Iron-nickel alloys--Metallography)

GOLOVCHINER, Ya. M.

Chamber for the observation of microstructures at low temperatures.
Probl. metallurg. 1 fiz. met. no. 2:232-239 '51. (MIRA 11:4)
(Iron-nickel alloys--Metallography)
(Metals at low temperature) (Vacuum apparatus)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515810018-2



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515810018-2"

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This involves gathering information about the situation and identifying the specific issue that needs to be addressed.

[illegible]

and Kordunov, I. G., *Chernovye* (Black), No. 2, 1967, and Kordunov, I. G., *Chernovye*, No. 2, 1968.

the nature of economic policy changes during the tempering of national

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are not citizens of the United States. This is a result of the large number of people who have immigrated to the United States in recent years, and the fact that many of these people are not naturalized citizens.

Investigator: Eugene E. Sisk, Jr., Director, Bureau of Ferrous Metallurgy, Institute of Metals Research, University of Illinois at Chicago

1990年12月15日

GOLOVCHINER, Ya. M.

БИ 'ДЗЮКЕВИЧ, И.А.; ГОЛОВЧИНЕР, Я.М.; КУРДЮНОВ, Г.В., академик

Coercive force changes during tempering of hardened, low-carbon steel.
Probl. metalloved. i fiz. met. no.4:205-208 '55. (MIRA 11:4)
(Steel--Heat treatment) (Ferromagnetism)

.... GOLICHER, Ya.M.; TAPKIN, Yu.D.

Stabilization phenomena during reversible martensite transformation.
Probl. metalloved. i fis. met. no.4:209-218 '55. (MIRA 11:4)
(Iron-nickel alloys--Metallography)

GOLOVCHINER, Ya.M.; GOLUBKOV, V.M.

Coercive force and width of X-ray interference lines in low-carbon alloyed steels. Probl. metallog., 1 fiz. met. no.4:222-227
'55. (Steel alloys--Heat treatment) (NIRA 11:4)
(Ferromagnetism)

BOREZDYKA, A.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KAMINSKIY, M.Z., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; BUYANOV, M.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GERNEROV, B.A., dotsent; ~~GOLOVCHINER~~, Ya.M., inzhener.

"Properties of materials used in turbine building and methods of testing them." Reviewed by A.M.Berezdyka and others. Zav.lab.22 no.4: 511-512 '56. (Metals--Testing) (MIRA 9:7)

GOLOVCHINER, YA.M.

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Phase Transformation in Solid Bodies E-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957 No 3817

Author : Golovchiner, Ya.M., Landa, R.A.

Inst : Institute of Metal Working and of Metal Physics. Central Scientific Research Institute for Ferrous Metallurgy.

Title : Investigation of the Fine Crystalline Structure of the δ Phase, Stabilized by the Reverse Martensitic Transformation.

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 107, No 1, 67-70

Abstract : X-ray methods were used to study the variation in the fine crystalline structure of austenite of an alloy of iron with 27.2% nickel and 1.15% titanium, subjected to the following stabilizing treatment: 90% reduction, cooling in liquid nitrogen, and subsequent heating to various temperatures from 640 to 775°. The result of such a treatment was a direct and reverse martensitic transformation. It is shown that the state of stabilization corresponds to a state of internal phase hardening, characterized by an increased hardness, considerable stresses of the second kind, and certain crushing of the mosaic blocks. Increasing the heating temperature causes a linear reduction in the stresses of the second

Card : 1/2

SOV/137-59-4-8507

Translation from: Referativnyi zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 4, p 167 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Golovchiner, Ya.M.

TITLE: On the Process of Nucleation in Martensite Transformation ¹⁸

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. In-t metalloved. i fiz. metallov Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta chernoy metallurgii, 1958, Vol 5, pp 66 - 90

ABSTRACT: The author discusses various notions on regularities in the process of nucleation in martensite transformation and various resulting hypotheses and notions on the causes of rapid damping of this process in isothermal holding in the presence of great amounts of non-transformed high-temperature phase (the so-called third peculiarity of martensite transformation). It is stated that the Kurdjumov theory is not able to explain the third peculiarity in connection with the fact that martensite transformation is considered in the theory as a transformation occurring in a stress-free medium; however, it is necessary to take this factor into account to analyze the process of transformation during the initial stage. Martensite crystallization takes place during the initial stage according to general conditions formulated by G.V. Kurdjumov. Furthermore

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On the Process of Nucleation in Martensite Transformation

SOV/137-59-4-8507

It is necessary to consider the effect of the originating field of variable microstresses. In the deformed metal it is necessary to distinguish zones of single-valued microstresses, whose dimensions do not generally coincide with the dimensions of the mosaic block. The martensite crystal nucleus arises in the zone of single-value microstress and is growing in such a manner that the stress occurring there coincides in the sign and in the direction, with the stress which must be created by the origination of the nucleus; this decreases expenditures for the elastic work of formation of the martensite nucleus, whereas expenditures for the surface energy are low due to the conjugation of the lattices. The dimensions of the single-value stressed zone must exceed the dimensions of the nucleus; otherwise considerable inhibition of martensite transformation takes place. Damping of the process during isothermal holding is explained by the origination of new microstresses with each new martensite crystal which reduces the zone of single-value stresses. Dropping temperature and, consequently, reduction of the critical dimension of the nucleus create the possibility

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On the Process of Nucleation in Martensite Transformation

SOV/137-59-4-8507

of using reduced zones of single-value stresses. During the last stage of transformation a field of close compression is being formed due to the prevalence of zones with compressed lattice; the transformation stops. The formation of a field of variable stresses by plastic deformation from without may exert a stimulating effect at low degrees of deformation. There are 37 bibliographical titles.

V.R.

✓

Card 3/3

SOV/137-58-7-15653

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 248 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Golovchiner, Ya. M., Landa, R. A., Khalin, L. M.

TITLE: Study of the Mosaic Structure of the Gamma Phase of Iron-nickel Alloys during Direct and Reverse Martensite Transformation (Izucheniye mozaichnoy struktury gamma-fazy zhelezonikelevykh splavov pri pryamom i obratnom martensitnom prevrashchenii)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. In-t metalloved. i fiz. metallov Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta chernoy metallurgii, 1958, Vol 5, pp 136-146

ABSTRACT: Alloys of the composition (in %) C 0.05, Ni 27.3, Ti 1.2, and the balance in Fe (I) and C 0.06, Ni 23.5, Mn 3.3, the balance in Fe (II), were investigated. By means of the variation of the Debye interference spot the maximum disorientation (D) of the mosaic structure, and the behavior of the γ phase in the course of the direct (DMT) and reverse (RMT) martensite transformation were studied. The D increases considerably during DMT and to a still greater extent during RMT. Upon raising of the heating temperature after the completion of RMT the D also increases. In alloy II the D

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SOV/137-58-7-15653

Study of the Mosaic Structure of the Gamma Phase (cont.)

decreases somewhat in the initial state of RMT which can be attributed to "elastic" relaxation of stresses of type II. In the course of RMT and during subsequent heating, a modification of the orientation of the crystal as a whole is also observed, aside from the increase in D.

1. Iron-nickel alloys--Phase studies 2. Iron-nickel alloys
--Structural analysis

L. V.

Card 2/2

GOLOVCHINER, Ya.M.

137-58-6-13268

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 300 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Maksimova, O.P., Golovchiner, Ya.M., Lyubov, B.Ya.,
Nikonoreva, A.I.

TITLE: Fundamental Trends in Investigations of the Theory of Martensite Transformation (Osnovnyye napravleniya issledovaniy v oblasti teorii martensitnykh prevrashcheniy)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. In-t metalloved. i fiz. metallov Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta chernoy metallurgii, Trans. Amer. Soc. Metals, 1957, Nr 49, pp 427-444. Discuss. 1958, Vol 5, pp 147-160

ABSTRACT: Fundamental problems of the study of laws governing the martensite transformation (MT), the effect of various factors on it, and the control of the process of MT, also means and methods for the investigation of MT are formulated. Bibliography: 80 references.

L.V.

1. Martensite--Analysis 2. Martensite--Theory 3. Metals--Transformations

Card 1/1

28(5), 24(4)

S/032/60/026/C/036/052
B010/B006

AUTHOR:

Golovchiner, Ya. M.

TITLE:

X-Ray Chamber for Investigating the Degree of
Disorientation in Crystals γ

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol 26, Nr 1. pp 106-108
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The maximum angle ϕ of the degree of disorientation is an important characteristic of mosaic structure. For precise determinations of ϕ , the angle of convergence β of the primary X-ray beam must be larger, i.e. $\beta > \phi$. In a sealed X-ray tube, the maximum value for β is 30° , while ϕ can be up to 15° (Refs 1,7). B. M. Rovinskiy and L. M. Rybakova (Ref 5) used a dismountable tube with a large focal spot to widen β . In the present case, the usual sealed tube and a slightly modified Debye chamber were applied. By using a simple X-ray goniometric unit photographic conditions were attained, which rendered possible an effective convergence of 160° . The sample is attached firmly in the

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X-Ray Chamber for Investigating the Degree of
Disorientation in Crystals

S/032/60/026/01/036/052
B010/B006

middle of the cylindrical film holder (Fig 1) and can be turned about an angle of $\pm 8^\circ$ together with the latter, thus giving the primary X-ray beam a convergence of about 16° . This convergence, however, is not axially symmetrical. The description of the working technique of this instrument shows, that by turning the film holder (and thus the sample) not superposed reflexes are obtained, giving a photograph which is intensely blurred not only in azimuthal, but also in radial direction. A diagram (Fig 2) obtained by means of the apparatus described above is given, illustrating the dimensional and structural changes occurring in the Debye crystallograms of the β -phase in the course of the martensite transformation. There are 2 figures, and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy).

Card 2/2

S/032/60/026/04/12/046
B010/B006

AUTHOR: Golovchiner, Ya. M.

TITLE: On Questions Concerning Methods for Measuring Second Order
Stresses and the Dimensions of Blocks of Mosaic Structure

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 431 - 444

TEXT: A detailed discussion is given of the integral method (approximation method) for the X-ray investigation of the fine-grain structure of polycrystalline objects, which is based on the determination of the width of X-ray lines. Recommendations for avoidance or reduction of errors in existing methods are given. It is found that an erroneous view-point regarding some experimental conditions may lead to serious errors. The following questions are therefore discussed separately: taking into account the anisotropy of the elastic properties of crystals, selection of band pairs, selection of approximation function, and the possibilities of reducing the instrumental band width. A table shows the relative errors in the determinations of structure blocks, and second order stresses as given by the following investigators: L. S. Moroz (Ref. 5), G. V. Kurdyumov and L. I. Lysak (Refs. 4, 8, 38), B. M. Rovinskiy and

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On Questions Concerning Methods for Measuring Second
Order Stresses and the Dimensions of Blocks of Mosaic
Structure

S/032/60/026/04/12/046
B010/B006

L. M. Rybakova (Refs. 3,4), Ye. G. Nesterenko (Ref. 21), W. A. Wood and
W. A. Rachinger (Refs. 15,16). Basing on the results published in the present
paper an annealed Armco Iron was investigated by cobalt radiation using the
KROB-1 camera (band (310)). Agreement between experimental and calculated values
was satisfactory. A camera (Fig. 5) was designed (designers: V. M. Kutyrina and
O. A. Dmitriyevskaya), which renders it possible to investigate the band width
when working with the URS-70 apparatus and an ordinary RSV-1 tube²³. Finally, it
is indicated that the existing methods, developed by the above-mentioned in-
vestigators, ought to be standardized. This would make a comparison of experi-
mental values possible. A special conference on questions relating thereto seems
necessary. Publications by M. P. Arbuzov, K. V. Chuistov, B. Ya. Pines, and a
thesis for a diploma by R. A. Landy are mentioned in the paper. There are
6 figures, 1 table, and 47 references, 32 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii
(Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy)

Card 2/2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5525

Bagaryatskiy, Yuriy Aleksandrovich, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics; Yakov Mendeleevich Golovchiner; Vera Alekseyevna; Emmanuil Zel'manovich Kaminskiy, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; Viktor Mikhaylovich Kardonskiy; Vladislava Kazimirovna Kritskaya, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; Leonid Ivanovich Lysak, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Yuriy Andreyevich Osip'yan; Mark Davydovich Perkas, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Vladimir Moiseyevich Rozenberg, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Naum Isaakovich Sandler, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Nadezhda Trofimovna Travina, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; and Lev Markovich Utevskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences.

Rentgenografiya v fizicheskoy metallovedeni (Radiography in Physical Metallography) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1961. 368 p. 5,200 copies printed.

Sponsor: Agencies: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-ekonomicheskiy Svet SSSR. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii im. I.P. Bardina. Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov.

Ed. (Title page): Yu. A. Bagaryatskiy; Ed. of Publishing House: Ye.N. Berlin; Tech. Ed.: Ye.B. Vaynshteyn.

Card-1/2

Radiography in Physical Metallography

SOV/5525

PURPOSE: This handbook is intended for x-ray technicians working in plant laboratories of the metallurgical and machine-manufacturing industry. It may also be useful to technical personnel in the field of applied x-ray diffraction analysis employed at scientific, technical, and educational institutions.

COVERAGE: The handbook contains basic information of the methods employed in metallography. It consists of four parts. Part I contains descriptions of methods for the study of polycrystals, including the special features of the work with sharp-focused tubes and ionization counters, preparation of specimens, and choice of radiation sources, filters, cameras, and geometry of the picture. Data on the photomastering of x-ray pictures and on the application of electron diffraction techniques to metal science are also presented. Part II contains a detailed description of stresses and deformations in crystals of metal, as well as of new methods for measuring the size of grains and areas of coherent scattering. The material also contains data on methods for studying the recrystallization of metals for determining textures. Part III is devoted to x-ray phase analysis to be carried out with the aid of tables included in the appendix. Part IV deals with x-ray studies of steel that has been variously treated by thermal and thermochemical methods. No personalities are mentioned. There are 282 references: 199 Soviet, 55 English, 26 German, and 2 French.

Card:2/7-

GOLOVCHINER, Ya.M.

Effect of certain factors of the geometry of photographing on the magnitude of the accidental error in the precise determination of the lattice period. *Kristallografiia* 6 no.3:357-362 My-Je '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov.
(X-Ray crystallography) (Crystal lattices)

GOLOVCHINER, Ya.M.

Some characteristics of the reversible martensite transformation.
Probl. metaloved. i fiz. met. no. 7:281-306 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Steel---Metallography) (Phase rule and equilibrium)



10/24/63
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...increased the ... subjected to ... through ... and then dropped to ... the ... the ... was ... satisfactory, and even more ... Orig. ...

... (Institute ...)

STARTED: 10/24/63 DATE REC: 10/24/63 ENCL: 00
BIB CODE: 00 TO: 10/24/63 012 OTHER: 003

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GOLOVCHINER, Ya.M.

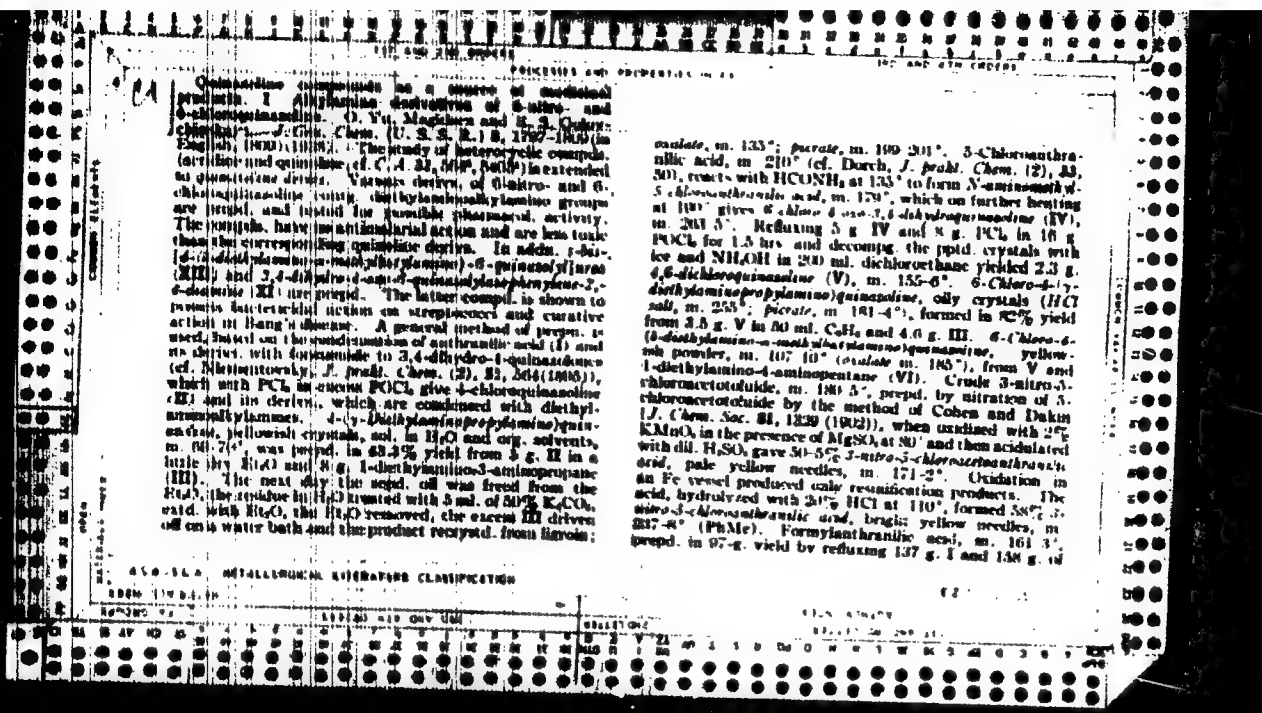
Simplified method for determining the position of the center of gravity of the interference line circuit. Zav.lab. 29 no.1:51-55 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii imeni I.P.Bardina.
(Radiography)

GOLOVCHINER, Ya.M.

Precision measurement of the lattice spacing under conditions
of broadened interference lines. Zhv. lab. 30 no.6:707-712'64
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy
metallurgii imeni I.P. Bardina.



10

Summary of uric acid. R. S. Gleditsch and N. N. Uryson. *J. Appl. Chem. (D.C.M.)* 10, 1340-1341 (1937) (See Record 1). An adaptation of the fusion method for the prepn. of uric acid was developed. Mono-hydro-2,4-diamino-6-aminopyrimidine (I) was prepd. in a vacuum-heated 15-l. Fe vessel by charging into the vessel 7.5 l. dry NaOH and 400 g. Na at 30-40° in 30-40 min., refluxing 1.5 hrs., and, after cooling to 60-60°, adding 1130 g. NH_4CO_3 (II) and 600 g. urea, refluxing 1.5 hrs., cooling, and adding 5 l. H_2O . After 15 min. agitation the solid was allowed to settle 30 min., the NaOH layer removed by suction, 5 l. H_2O added, and the mixt. agitated 15 min. The 10.2 l. of the Na salt soln. (releasing 92.7% of theory, based on II). The 5-benzimidazole deriv. (III) was prepd. by adding 5 l. ice and 760 g. NaNO_2 to the 10.2 l. of soln. in a 50-l. porcelain vessel equipped with a wooden agitator and external cooling. After 1-1.5 hrs. 9-11 l. 18% H_2SO_4 was added, heating the temp. down to 0-1°, until the reaction to KI-starch was obvious; finally 1.5-1 l. NH_4OH soln. was added to liberate NH_3 . The pptd. raised Na-NH $_4$ salt of III was centrifuged and dried at 80-90°, yielding 1764 g. 73% III (95%).

4,5-Diaminouracil (IV) was prepd. by placing 803 g. of the mixed salt of III in 3750 ml. H_2O in a 16-l. Fe vessel, agitating 30 min. at 70-75°, and adding in 30-40 min. simultaneously, from 2 separate funnels, aq. solns. of 4330 ml. congt. 992 g. Na_2S and 4500 ml. congt. 1212 g. NH_4Cl , agitating 1.5 hrs. at 75°, filtering, and washing with 1.5 l. of warm water. The combined filtrates were acidified to Congo with 1:1 HCl , boiled, filtered free of S , and the sulfate (V) of IV was pptd. by adding 450 g. $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, washed, and dried at 60-80°. The 3 calcs. was extd. with 3 l. hot 3% HCl and pptd. as the sulfate; the combined dry ppts. weighed 784.5 g. (85%). Finally, the combined dry ppts. weighing 684 g. crude V with 1.5 kg. urea, well mixed, in a 5-l. Fe pot 1 hr. at 170-80° with agitation; the melt, cooled to 100-10°, was treated with 1.5 l. of hot water, cooled, transferred to a soln. of 600 g. NaOH in 10-12 l. H_2O , boiled, filtered, acidified to Congo with 10% HCl , filtered, boiled with 5-7 l. H_2O , filtered, and dried at 100°, yielding 567.7 g. (85.4% purity, or 92% of theory) of uric acid. The use of a large excess of urea permitted the employment of V, rather than the unstable base, IV, in the fusion.

Bores Gutoff

GOLOVCHINSKAYA, YE. S.

PA 67/49T33

RUSS/Chemistry - English
Caffeine
Doc 46
"Displacement Derivatives of Methylated Xanthones:
3. Caffeinedisulphide and Guanylmethylcaffeine," Ye. S.
Golovchinskaya, Lab of Heterocyclic Compounds, All-
Union Sci Soc Chemokoplar Inst named Sergey Ordshoni-
kidi, 3: 22
"Zhur Zhukh Khim" Vol XVIII, No 12
Hydrolysis of 8-methoxymethylcaffeine and 8-
methylmethoxymethylcaffeine gave 8-hydroxymethylcaffeine and
8-methoxymethylcaffeine, respectively.
67/49T33

GOLOVCHINSKAIA, E. S.

R. S. Golovchinskaya, Eight substituted derivatives of methylated xanthines. I. Caffeine-aldehyde and oxy-methyl-caffeine. p. 2120.

Oxy-methyl-caffeine is formed as result of hydrolysis of 8-mono-chloro-methyl-caffeine, and 8-caffeine-aldehyde on hydrolysis of 8-di-chloro-methyl-caffeine.

Lab. of Heterocyclic Compounds, the
Orshanikidze. All Union Scientific
Research Inst. of Pharmaceutical Chem.
December 9, 1946

SO: J. Gen. Chem. (USSR) 28, (80) No. 12, 1948

GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye. S.

USDA/Chemistry - Pharmaceuticals

Mar 52

"8-Substituted Derivatives of Methylated Xanthines. III. Aminoethyl- and Aminoethyl Caffeines and Their Alkylated Derivatives," Ye. S. Golovchinskaya, Ye. S. Chaman, All-Union Sci Res Chem-Pharm Inst Imeni S. Ordzhonikidze

"Zhur Grahch Khim" Vol XII, No 3, pp 535-540

Gives a method for producing 8-aminoethyl caffeine and its alkylated deriva from 8-chloromethyl caffeine. Establishes the conditions under which the transoform of β -(caffeine-8)-propionic acid will be loving compds were synthesized; 8-aminoethyl

USDA/Chemistry - Pharmaceuticals (Contd)

Mar 52

caffeine, 8-dimethylaminoethyl caffeine, 8-diethylaminoethyl caffeine, 8-aminoethyl caffeine, 8-diethylaminoethyl caffeine, the hydrochlorides of these compds, 8-phenylaminoethyl caffeine, and 8-phenylaminoethyl caffeine.

205071

Chemistry - Alkaloids

Dec 52

"8-Substituted Derivatives of Methylated Xanthines.
IV. 8-(3-Oxypropyl)-Caffeine," Ye. S. Golovchinskaya
and Ye. S. Chaman, All-Union Sci Res Chem Inst
Inst im S. Ordzhonikidze

Zhur Oshch Khim, Vol 22, No 12, pp 2220-2225

The reaction involving the desulfurizing reduction
of the esters of thiolcarboxylic acids with Raney
Ni can be applied to (caffeine-8)-allyl-carboxylic
acids. An alc, and not an aldehyde, was the end re-
sult of the desulfurizing reduction of the benzyl

27024

ester of β -(caffeine-8)-thiolpropionic acid with
Raney nickel. The following were synthesized and
described: the benzyl ether of β -(caffeine-8)-
thiolpropionic acid with Raney Ni. The following
were synthesized and described: the benzyl ether of
 β -(caffeine-8)-thiolpropionic acid, 8-(3-oxypropyl)-
caffeine. 8-(3-chloropropyl)-caffeine, the acetic
ester of 8-(3-oxypropyl)-caffeine, and 8-(3-die-
thylaminopropyl)-caffeine (hydrochloride and base).

27024

USSR/Chemistry - Alkaloids

Dec 52

"8 Substituted Derivatives of Methylated Xanthines.
(V. Desulfurizing Reduction of the Thioic Esters of
Caffeine-8-carboxylic Acid, Ye. S. Golovchinskaya
and Ye. S. Chumachenko, All-Union Sci-Res Chemicheskaya
Inst in S. Ordzhonikidze.

Zhur Obshch Khim, Vol 22, No 12, pp 2285-2289

The desulfurizing reduction of the thioic esters of
caffeine-8-carboxylic acids to primary alcohols, over
Ni, was accompanied by the formation of compounds
having one less carbon atom in a side chain. The

270733

derivatives of caffeine, having an aldehyde sub-
stituted in the 8 position, partly converted to
alcohols by the action of Raney Ni, and partly split
off one carbon link at the expense of the carbonyl
group.

270733

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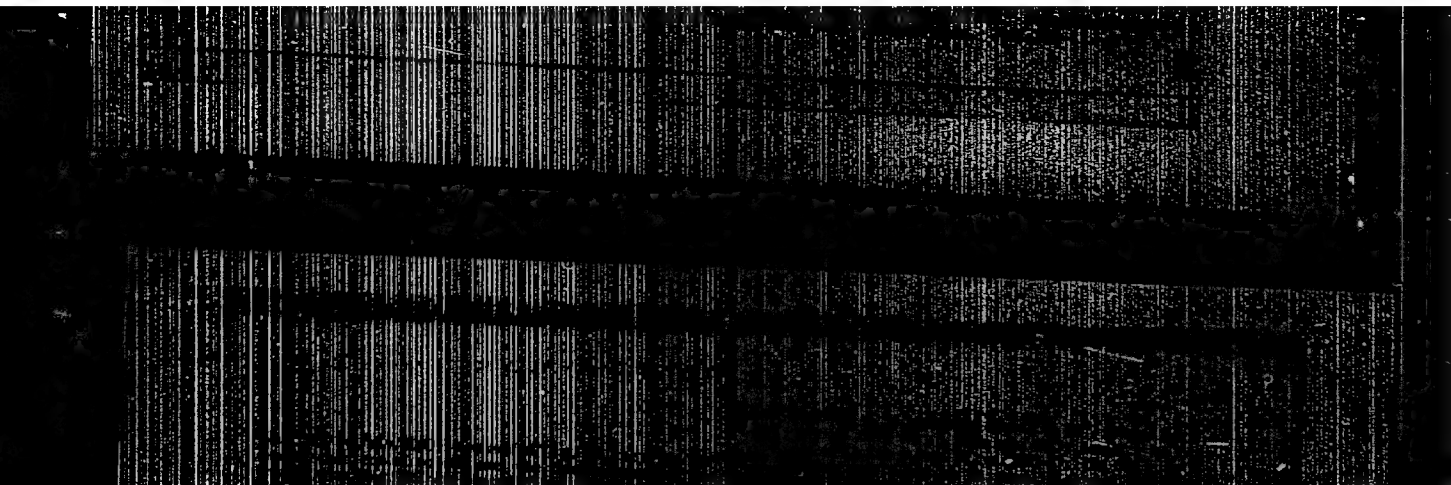


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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515810018-2"

GOLOUCEVSKAYA, Ye. E.

8-Substituted Derivatives of Methylated Xanthines. VIII. Caffeine-8-Alkyl Carboxylic Acids and 8-Alkyl Caffeines. page 702. Sbornik statey po obshchey khimii (Collection of Papers on General Chemistry), Vol 1, Moscow-Leningrad, 1953, pages 762-766.

All-Union Sci Res Chemico-Pharmaceutical Inst imeni S. Ordshonikidze, laboratory of Heterocyclic Compounds

GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.

(Yelena Semenovna)

"Investigation of the Synthesis of Purine Compounds," (Dissertation),
Academic degree of Doctor in Chemical Sciences, based on her defense, 24 June
1954, in the Council of the All-Union Sci Res Chemicopharmaceutical Inst in.
Sergo Ordzhonikidze,

●-M- 3,054,778, 2 Oct 57.

Title: Investigation of conversion of uracil into 3-methylxanthine. Part 2. Reaction of uracil with 4,5-di-(acetylamino)-uracils
 Author: G. A. Kuznetsov, N. A. Kuznetsova
 Institution: The S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Scientific Research Chemical-Pharmaceutical Institute
 Submitted: July 30, 1963
 Abstract: Investigation was conducted of the reaction of 4,5-di-(acetylamino)-uracil with mineral acids resulting in the hydrolysis of both acetyl groups followed by methylation and formation of 3-methylxanthine. It was found that the rate of the reaction depends on the acetylamino groups in 4,5-di-(acetylamino)-uracil. The reaction stabilizes the bond between the acetyl groups and the nitrogen atom, preventing their hydrolytic splitting. The reaction products, 3-methylxanthine derivatives of 4,5-di-(acetylamino)-uracil, obtained as result of the methylation with dimethyl sulfate, are described. Five references, 2 tables, 1 figure and 1 USA (1923-1954). Table.

GOLDVCHINSKAYA, Ye. S.

GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.; OLUSHKOV, R.G.; CHMERISSKAYA, A.A.

Purification of 8-methyltheobromine. Zhur.prikl.khim. 30
no.12:1806-1810 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Xanthine)

SOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.; FEDOSOVA, V.N.; GHEKASOVA, A.A.

Preparation of 8-(trichloromethyl)- theobromine and theobromine.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.8:1241-1245 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Theobromine)

5(3)

SOV/79-29-4-37/77

AUTHOR: Golovchinskaya, Ye. S.

TITLE: On the Transformation Reaction of Uric Acid Into 8-Methylxanthine (O reaktsii prevrashcheniya mochevoy kisloty v 8-metilksantin).
III. Synthesis of Methyl-isocaffeine and the Structure of the Triacetyl Derivative of 4,5-Diaminouracil (III. Sintez metilizo-kofeina i stroyeniye triatsetil'nogo proizvodnogo 4,5-di-aminouratsila)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 4, pp 1213-1218 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The application of the rather short scheme 1 for the synthesis of methyl-isocaffeine (III) suggested by the author on an earlier occasion (Ref 1) and mentioned in the present article is rendered impracticable by the difficulty encountered in separating trimethyldiacetate (I) from the aqueous solution after methylation because of its high degree of solubility in water. Moreover, the quantity of diacetate (II) crystallized from water was only 40-45% in relation to uric acid. Another product (25-30%) was isolated from the mother liquors by evaporation after (II) had been separated. This product, however, was a mixture of di- and monoacetate. For this reason the aggregate (III) yield amounted

Case-1/3 1/2

SOV/79-29-4-37/77

On the Transformation Reaction of Uric Acid Into 8-Methylxanthine. III. Synthesis of Methyl-isocaffeine and the Structure of the Triacetyl Derivative of 4,5-Diaminouracil

to as little as 27-28%. A convenient synthesis of methylisocaffeine (of 1,3,8,9-tetramethylxanthine) from uric acid was found, which eliminated the necessity of removing the intermediate products individually and resulted in satisfactory yields. It was found that one of the products forming during methylation of the product mixture obtained by splitting uric acid by means of acetic anhydride is 1,3-dimethyl-4-acetylmethylamino-5-diacetylaminouracil (I). Its structure was determined on the basis of its chemical transformations and by identification with a compound synthesized by another method. Its formation by the above methylation is proof of the fact that the initial triacetyl derivative of 4,5-diaminouracil, which makes up part of the mixture, is 4-acetylamino-5-diacetylaminouracil. There are 1 table and 13 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (All-Union Scientific Chemical-pharmaceutical Research Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

Card ~~8/3~~ 2/

5(3)

AUTHORS: Golovchinskaya, Ye. S., Kolodkin, P. L. SOV/79-29-5-52/75

TITLE: On the Reaction of the Transformation of Uric Acid into 8-Methyl Xanthine (O reaktsii prevrashcheniya mochevoy kisloty v 8-metilksantin). IV. Hydrolysis of 4,5-di-(Acetylamino)-Uracil (IV. Gidroliz 4,5-di-(atsetilamino)-uratsila)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 5, pp 1650-1656 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: When methylating the uracil compound mentioned in the title a crystalline precipitate, which was identified as a mixture of 1-methyl- and 1,3-methyl derivative of 4-amino-5-acetyl amino-uracil, is formed in the mother liquor after separation of the crystals of the 1,3-dimethyl compound obtained. The question was investigated whether these compounds were formed in consequence of a side reaction in the methylation of the diacetyl amino compound, or whether the monoacetyl compound had already been added to the initial substance. Experiments showed that the latter assumption was right. Moreover, a hydrolytic separation takes place when evaporating the diacetylamino compound, in which case one mole of acetic acid

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On the Reaction of the Transformation of Uric Acid in- SOV/79-29-5-52/75
to 8-Methyl Xanthine. IV. Hydrolysis of 4,5-di-(Acetylamino)-Uracil

is released. This acetic acid released could be titrated both in the solution itself (Table) as well as after distilling off with water vapor (Fig 2). By the acetic acid released moreover, bisalloxazines are formed, that were proven by their UV-spectrum (Fig 1), and whose formation by the effect of acids had already been described by other authors (Ref 5). While hydrolysis of diacetylamino uracil to a monocompound takes place without the effect of acids nor lyes, the monocompound is saponified only after distilling off the acetic acid formed and after addition of diluted sulphuric acid. The conclusion is drawn that in the synthesis of different derivatives of xanthine and isoxanthine a crystallization of diacetyl- or triacetyl compounds from aqueous solution is to be avoided, because the hydrolysis formed leads to losses. The experimental part describes the reactions carried out and gives the physical and the analytical data of the compounds. The authors thank K. A. Chkhivadse for having put at their disposal for comparison purpose samples of 1,3,1',3'-tetramethyl hidurylic acid and of 3-methyl- and 1,3-dimethyl-

Card 2/3

On the Reaction of the Transformation of Uric Acid in- SOV/79-29-5-52/75
to 8-Methyl Xanthine. IV. Hydrolysis of 4,5-di-(Acetylamino)-Uracil

4,5-diamino uracil. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and
8 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (All-Union Scientific Research
Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: March 21, 1958

Card 3/3

5(3), 17(3)

SOV/80-32-4-39/47

AUTHORS: Glushkov, R.G. and Golovchinskaya, Ye.S.

TITLE: The Synthesis of α , β -Cyclopentamethylenetetrazole (Corazole) (Sintez α , β -tsiklopentametilentetrazola (korazola)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 4, pp 920-923 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The α , β -cyclopentamethylenetetrazole (corazole) is a powerful camphor-like drug with respect to its action on respiration, central nervous system and blood circulation. There are many patents for various methods of its preparation. The authors made use of one of the German patents of Knoll [Ref 3] and introduced some modifications and improvements in order to develop a method of corazole synthesis, which could be suitable for practical purposes. Two variants of the synthesis were developed. In one of them, the oxime of cyclohexanone serves as an initial substance, and in the other - the lactam of ϵ -leucine. The purification of the technical corazole obtained is achieved by means of crystallization out of the small quantities of water. A detailed description of the synthesis and subsequent purification is given in the article.

There are: 1 graph and 10 references, 1 of which is Soviet, 7 German, 1 American and 1 French.

Card-1/2

A-U Sci Res Chem Pharm Inst in S. Oshkosh, Wisc

GLUSHKOV, R.G.; GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ya.S.

Synthesis of corasole (, -pentamethylentetrazole) from caprolactum. Med.prom. 14 no.1:12-15 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordshonikidze.
(METRAZOLE)

ZHEREBCHENKO, P.G.; GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.; KOSTYANOVSKIY, R.G.; KRASHNYKH,
I.G.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.; MAGIDSON, O.Yu.; MURASHOVA, V.S.; PASTUKHOVA,
I.S.; PRIBORAZHENSKAYA, M.N.; SUVOROV, N.N.; TER-VARTANYAN, L.S.;
ZHEKHINVADZE, K.A.; SHASHKOV, V.S.; SECHUKINA, M.N.

Role of oxidative deamination in the mechanism of radiation
protection afforded by some amines. Zhur.ob.biol. 21 no.2:
157-160 Nov-Apr '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

(RADIATION PROTECTION)

(DEAMINATION)

GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.; CHANAN, Ye.S.

Syntheses in the series of isoxanthine derivatives. Part 1:
Synthesis of dimethylisoxanthine and its 8-chloro derivative
from 1,3,9-trimethyl-isoxanthine. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.6:
1873-1878 Js '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevti-
cheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Isoxanthine)

CHAMAN, Ye.S.; CHIRIASOVA, A.A.; GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.

Syntheses in the series of isoxanthine derivatives. Part 2:
Some amino acid derivatives of methylated xanthine and isoxan-
thine. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.6:1878-1884 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevti-
cheskiy institut imeni S. Ordshonikidze.
(Isoxanthine) (Xanthine) (Amino acids)

GOLOVCHENSKAYA, Ye.S.; CHAMAN, Ye.S.

Syntheses in the series of isoxanthine derivatives. Part 5:
8-Isocaffeine malonic ester and amides of 8-isocaffeine acetic acid.
Zhur. ob. khim. 30 no.11:3628-3633 N'60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut imeni S.Ordshonikidze.
(Isoxanthine)

VYGODCHIKOV, G.V., prof.; ~~GOLOVCHINSKAYA~~, Ye.S., prof.; LEVCHENKO, I.A., kand. med. nauk; MIKHAYLOVA, G.S., kand. farm.nauk; ROZENTSVEIG, P.Ye., kand. farm.nauk; TOMINGAS, A.Ya., prof.; CHERNYAVSKIY, M.N., kand.filol.nauk; NIKOLIN, I.A., doktor biol.nauk, prof.; OBOYMAKOVA, A.N., red.; SENGCHILLO, K.K., tekhn. red.

[State pharmacopoeia of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics] Gosudarstvennaya farmakopeia Sotusa Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik. Izd. 9. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry Medgiz, 1961. 910 p. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo zdavookhraneniya. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Vygodchikov). 3. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN Estonskoy SSR (for Tomingas)

(Pharmacopoeias)

KRASNYKH, I.G.; SHASHKOV, V.S.; MAGIDSON O.Yu.; GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.;
CHERNIKVADZE, K.A.

Capacity of some new derivatives of purine and pyrimidine to
protect against radiation, Farm. i toks. 24 no.5:572-577 S-0
'61. (MIRA 14:10)
(RADIATION PROTECTION) (PYRIMIDINES)
(PURINES)

GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.; OVCHAROVA, I.M.; CHERKASOVA, A.A.

Syntheses in the series of isoxanthine derivatives. Part 3:

1,9-dimethylisoxanthine. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.10:3332-3339 0

1961.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut imeni S.O.Ordzhonikidze.
(Isioxanthine)

OVCHAROVA, I.M.; GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.

Syntheses in the series of isoxanthine derivatives. Part 4:
8-Alkoxy derivatives of 1,9-dimethyl- and 1,3,9-trimethylisoxanthine.
Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.10:3339-3343 0 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut imeni S.Ordashonikidze.
(Isoxanthine)

CHANAN, Ye.S.; GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.

Syntheses in the series of isoxanthine derivatives. Part 6:
Halogen derivatives of (isocaffeine-8)-malonic ester. Zhur.
ob.khim. 31 no.8:2645-2650 kg '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Xanthine)

OVCHAROVA, I.M.; NIKOLAYEVA, L.A.; CHAMAN, Ye.S.; GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.

Syntheses in the series of purine derivatives. Part 1: Preparation of
2,6-dichloro-9-methylpurine and synthesis of some derivatives of 1,9-
dimethylhypoxanthine. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.6:2010-2015 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut im. S.Ordnishnikova. ~~.....~~
(Purine) (Hypoxanthine)

CHAMAN, Ye.S.; GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.

Syntheses in the series of purine derivatives. Part 2: Isocaffeine-
8-aldehyde and some of its derivatives. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.6:
2015-2019 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Xanthine)

GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.; CHAMAN, Ye.S.

Syntheses in the series of purine derivatives. Part 3.
Some conversions of 8-chloromethylisocaffeine. Zhur.ob.khim.
32 no.10:3245-3248 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-
farmatsvticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.

(Purine)
(Isocaffeine)

GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye. S.; MOKHAMMED YASIN EBED; CHAMAN, Ye. S.

Synthesis of theobromine-8-aldehyde and some of its transformations, Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.12:4097-4098 D '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.

(Theobromine)

GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.; KOLAKOVA, O.A.; NIKOLAYEVA, L.A.; CHAMAN, Ye.S.

Synthesis in the series of purine derivatives. Part 4: Alkaline degradation of 1,3,9-trimethylxanthine derivatives. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.5:1650-1654 My '63. (NIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Xanthine)

CHAMAN, Ye.S.; GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.

Synthesis in the series of purine derivatives. Part 5: Synthesis of some C(6)-substituted derivatives of 9-methylpurine. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.10:3342-3349 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskii institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.

OVCHAROVA, I.M.; GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.

Synthesis of 1-alkyl-6-aminopurines. *Khur. ob. khim.* 34 no.7:
2472-2473 J1 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.

OVCHAROVA, I.M.; GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.

Syntheses in the series of purine derivatives. Part 7: Some transformations of 2,6-dichloro-9-methylpurine. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10: 3247-3254 O '64.

Syntheses in the series of purine derivatives. Part 8: 1,9-Dimethylhypoxanthine-2-maleic ester and its transformations. Ibid.:3254-3259 (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.

GOLOVCHINSKIY, Y.B.

Correlation of superficial EEG and discharges of solitary
neurons of the first somatosensory zone of the cortex without
anesthesia and under the effect of intranarcon. Fiziol. zhur.
51 no.10:1159-1169 O '65. (MIR 13:12)

1. Laboratoriya anesteziologii i laboratoriya fiziologii
Instituta khirurgii imeni A.V. Vishnevskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva,
Submitted March 3, 1964.

GOLOVCHINSKIY, V.B.

Effect of barbiturate anesthesia on the correlation between fast and slow electric activity in the cerebral cortex. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 15 no.6:1098-1106 N-D '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Laboratoriya anestezologii i laboratoriya fiziologii Instituta Khirurgii im. A.V. Vishnevskogo AMN SSSR. Submitted November 24, 1964.

GOLOVENCHITS, L.I.; SLOVENCH, V.G.

Level indicators for bulk materials. Ogneupory 25 no.10:452-455 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov.
(level indicators)

33415

S/032/62/028/002/016/037

B104/B108

9,2571 (1147, 1163)

AUTHORS: Gurevich, A. G., Golovenchits, Ye. I., Starobinets, S. S.,
and Safant'yevskiy, A. P.

TITLE: Measurement of superhigh frequency ferrite parameters

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no 2, 1962, 189 - 196

TEXT: The authors first describe two devices for measuring the ferro-magnetic resonances in single and polycrystals. The experimental arrangement shown in Fig. 1 is used for ferrites with a narrow resonance curve. The 51-M (51-I) generator (8700-9500 Mcps) produces the high-frequency signals. The ferrite valve 2 prevents coupling between generator and measuring part. The ferrite valve 3 prevents a possible effect of the detector 4 on the resonance curve. Resonator 5 is a waveguide with rectangular cross section (23·10 mm) in which TE_{10n} oscillations ($n = 4-6$) are excited. In order to achieve the necessary high stability of the magnetic field the authors used the magnet 6 produced at the Laboratoriya postoyannykh magnitov NIITVCh (Laboratory for Permanent Magnets of the

Card 1/6₂

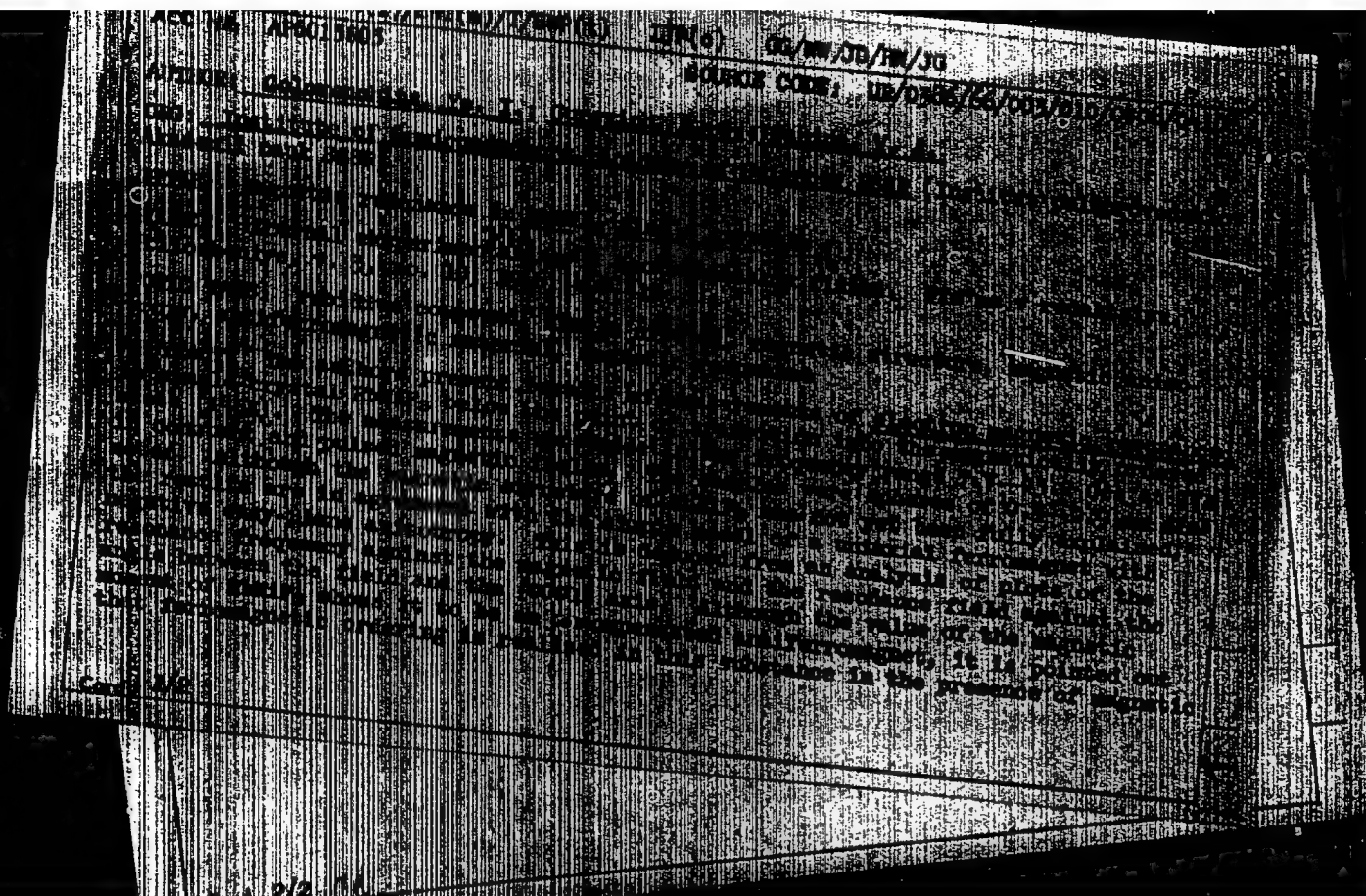
Measurement of superhigh ...

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S/032/62/028/002/016/037
B104/B108

NiITVCh) with which the field could be varied in the range between 1000 and 5000 oe. With this device the dependence of the transmission coefficient on the constant magnetic field was determined. The arrangement shown in Fig. 3 was used to measure the ferromagnetic resonance of ferrites with wide resonance curve. To increase sensitivity a reflecting resonator was built into one of the branches of the waveguide bridge. The magnetic field can be varied in the range from 0 to 4000 oe. The authors discuss three circuits for measuring the components of the magnetic susceptibility tensor and the dielectric constant of ferrites. 3 cm, 10 cm, and 50 cm oscillations were produced in resonators (Fig. 4) by klystron generators. The resonator signal is amplified and fed into the vertical amplifier of an EO-7 (EO-7) oscilloscope. A. G. Gurevich and I. Ye. Gubler (report at the 3-ye Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po ferritam (Third All-Union Conference on Ferrites), Izd. AS BSSR, Minsk (1959)) are mentioned. There are 8 figures, 1 table, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Semiconductors of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

Card 2/6₂



D'YACHKOV, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOLOVENKIN, S.I., inzh.;
KOTOV, A.S., inzh.

Overhead carrying and pushing conveyer with an automatic
Addressing device. Mekh. i avtom. pered. 16 no. 10:22-24
0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Conveying machinery)

GOLOVENKIN, V.P. (Kiyev)

Optimum set of parameters for the automatic control of radio-
electronic apparatus. Izv. AN SSSR. Tekh. kib. no.4:107-110
Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

ACCESSION NR: AR4086318

S/0081/64/000/004/P020/P021

SOURCE: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, Abs. 4P163

AUTHOR: Romankova, I. K.; Remizov, V. G.; Maydebor, L. K.; Golovenko, A. M.

TITLE: Investigation of a powdered cracking catalyst made from askangel

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Groznensk. neft. n.-i. in-t, vy*p. 12, 1963, 94-105

TOPIC TAGS: catalytic cracking, cracking, cracking catalyst, askangel, petroleum, petroleum distillate, benzene, coke, octane rating

TRANSLATION: The physical properties, chemical composition, initial index of activity and stability of a natural powdered cracking catalyst made from askangel, as well as the change in properties of this catalyst, were investigated during experiments carried out in an experimental installation at the GrozNII using a sectional reactor with a capacity of 5-7.5 kg of raw material per hour (a flow chart is presented). The main raw material used was a low-ash, wide fraction of contact cooking pitch from the destructive distillation of sulfurous petroleum tar. The change in the cracking activity of the catalyst during the experimental process was periodically checked on the heavy distillate from the destructive

Card

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ACCESSION NR: AR4036318

distillation of sulfurous petroleum masut. It was shown that the stable index of activity of the catalyst equalled 20 points. The catalyst made of askangel has greater selectivity than the catalyst made of askanglin; thus, the ratio of benzene to coke is 4.5:1 against 3.1:1 for the askanglin catalyst. With practically the same yield of benzene (26-27%), less coke (5.8 and 8.7%, respectively) and gas (6.21 and 8.54%) were formed on the askangel catalyst. The octane rating for benzines obtained during cracking of the distillate from the destructive distillation of sulfurous petroleum residue fluctuated between 78 and 80 in both cases, while the cetane rating of the diesel fractions was 30-31. B. Englin

DATE ACQ: 10Apr64

SUB CODE: *FP*

ENCL: 00

Card

2/2

IVANOV, K.I., red.; BELOTSEKOVSKIY, M.Yu., red.; BOLYSHEV, N.N., red.;
GEDYMIN, A.V., red.; GLAZOVSKAYA, M.A., red.; GOLOVENKO, S.V.,
red.; ZVORYKIN, K.V., red.; IGNAT'YEV, G.M., red.; KUZNETSOV,
G.A., red.; LEBEDEV, N.P., red.; LEBEDEV, P.N., red.;
RAKITNIKOV, A.N., red.; SHRYNIN, L.B., red.; GREBTSOV, P.P.,
red.; YERMAKOV, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Accounting for and the evaluation of agricultural land]
Uchet i otsenka sel'skokhoziaistvennykh zemel'. Pod red. K.I.
Ivanova. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1963. 385 p.

(Farm--Valuation) (Soils--Classification) (MIRA 16:7)
(Cadastrs)

GOLOVENKO, S.V.

Crop producing ability criteria for dividing relief forms
according to their dimensions. Geog. i khos. no.12:40-42 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

GOLOVENKO, S.V.

Utilizing the materials of the large-scale soil survey in
geomorphological studies. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog.
18 no.4:83-84 J1-Ag'63. (MIRA 17:2)

GOLOVENKO, A.F.

A case of foreign body in the vagina. Akush. i gin. no.6:81-82
M-D '54. (MIRA 8:2)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (sav. A.F.Golovenko) Limanskoy
rayonnoy bol'nitsy Krasnodarskogo kraya.

(VAGINA, foreign bodies

glass bottle, retained from childhood)

(FOREIGN BODIES

vagina, glass bottle, retained from childhood)

GOLOVENKO, A.F.

Unusual case of extreme obesity. Probl. endok. 1 gorn. 6 no. 3:122-
123 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(CORPULENCE)

GOLOVENKO, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; YAROTSKIY, Aleksey Samoylovich;
DMITRIYENKO, N.Z., red.; POLONSKIY, S.A., tekhn. red.

[Planning capital investments and unfinished construction in the
industry of the Moldavian S.S.R.] Planirovanie kapital'nykh vlo-
zhenii i nezavershennoe stroitel'stvo v promyshlennosti Moldav-
skoi SSR (po dannym 16 stroek). Kishinev, Izd-vo "Shtiintsa,"
1962. 32 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Moldavia—Capital investments)
(Moldavia—Construction industry—Management)

GOLOVENKO, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; VOROB'YEV, A.A., red.;
POBILZHNIKOVA, Ye., red.

[Precast reinforced concrete industry of Moldavia and its
raw material base] Promyshlennost' sbornogo zhelezobetona
Moldavskoi SSR i ee syr'evaya baza. Kishinev, Kartia
moldoveniaske, 1964. 95 p. (MIRA 17:7)

OCLOVENKO, S. V.

"Geographic Nature of the Soil Complexity of the Northern Area Between the Volga and the Ural Rivers of the Near-Caspian Lowlands." Cand Geog Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov, 19 Feb 54. Dissertation (Vechernyaya Moskva Moscow, 10 Feb 54)

SO: SUM 186, 19 Aug 1954

GOLOVENKO, S.V.

Gypsum and salt contents of Tertiary continental clays of the Turgay
tableland. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. biol., pochv., geol., geog. 12 no.4:
239-243 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Kafedra geografii i kartografii pochv Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta.

(Turgay Steppe—Clay) (Solonetz soils)

GOLOVENKO, S.V.

Valley-strewn meso- and microrelief in the western part of
the Turgay tableland. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.biol., pochv., geol.,
geog. 14 no.2:217-225 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kafedra geografii i kartografii pochv Moskovskogo gos.
universiteta.

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Stratigraphy of the northeastern margin of the Patom Plateau
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20-118-4-49/61

AUTHORS: Salop, L. I., Golovenok, V. K., Zhidkov, A. Ya.
Shalek, Ye. Ar

TITLE: On the Age of the Last Geosyncline Folding in the Baykal
Upland (O vozraste posledney geosinklinal'noy skladchatosti
v Baykal'skom nagor'ye)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 4, pp. 800-802
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: There are various standpoints concerning the age of this
period of folding since the layers in question already belong
to the Meso-Cainozoicum and are scarcely dislocated (ref. 1-4).
The investigations of the authors on the edge of the upland
in question have confirmed the opinion that the last stage
of the geosyncline development took place at the boundary
between middle-and upper-Cambrian. It is completely justi-
fied to speak of a Pribaykal'skiy front flexure from upper
Cambrian in which strangely colored red molasse sediments
(molassovyie) were accumulated. The formation of these masses
had to take place simultaneously with great tectonic movements

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Baykal Upland

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within the mentioned upland. These movements are dated by a discordance between Cm_1 and Cm_3 . However, the time of the fold formation has to be restricted to the interval between Cm_2 and Cm_3 if the geological data of the inner districts of the upland are taken into account where the middle Cambrian sediments take part in the fold formation together with the lower Cambrian. The tectonic phase was, however, obviously not so much limited with respect to time. Many researchers (ref.12) are of opinion that the age of the fold formation can be determined more precisely only according to the time of the formation of the conglomerates of the sole, and not according to the discordance. The sediments of the Verkholsenskaya suite of the mentioned front flexure must be counted among such formations. This upper-Cambrian suite rests discordantly upon the carbonate mass of lower-Cambrian in the districts of the Siberian platform which border on the Baykal upland. This fact has served as basis for the above mentioned conclusion (ref.4) concerning the last stage of the geosyncline development of the upland between

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Saykal Upland

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middle- and upper - Cambrian. This folding apparently began after middle-Cambrian and was continued in upper-Cambrian. The low folding of the Verkholenskaya suite is a proof. The last stage of the movements is fixed by a great marine transgression. There are 12 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Geological Research Institute
(Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskii
institut)

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